



人权理事会

第五十六届会议

2024 年 6 月 18 日至 7 月 12 日

议程项目 2 和 3

联合国人权事务高级专员的年度报告以及
高级专员办事处的报告和秘书长的报告

促进和保护所有人权——公民权利、政治权利、
经济、社会及文化权利，包括发展权

纪念《世界人权宣言》通过七十五周年和《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》通过三十周年

联合国人权事务高级专员的报告*

概要

在本报告中，联合国人权事务高级专员概述为纪念《世界人权宣言》通过七十五周年和《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》通过三十周年而开展的活动的成果，包括于 2023 年 12 月组织举办区域对话和一次高级别活动的情况。

“人权 75”倡议提供了一次机会，可据以思考在保护所有人的人权方面取得的成绩和这方面仍然存在的一些缺失，同时考虑需要采取何种行动来切实应对日益严峻的挑战。这一年中，各方再次表示决心维护和加强人权的普遍性和不可分割性。“人权 75”倡议有助于确认将人权置于国家和国际治理体系的中心位置的重要性，有助于实现经济转型，转变我们与地球和数字技术的关系，还有助于为实现持久和平创造条件。人们最终清楚地看到，一个强大、有效、公正和透明的人权体系极为重要，同时还有必要加强人权支柱。

* 本报告附件不译，原文照发。



一. 导言

1. 人权理事会第 52/19 号决议请联合国人权事务高级专员执行一项活动方案，包括组织纪念《世界人权宣言》通过七十五周年和《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》通过三十周年的区域对话和 2023 年 12 月的高级别活动。理事会在同一决议中请高级专员就为期一年的活动向理事会第五十六届会议提交一份报告。
2. “人权 75”倡议于 2022 年 12 月 10 日发起。在冲突增加，不平等加剧，仇恨言论增加，公民空间缩小，地缘政治紧张局势和分裂持续存在的挑战性背景下，这项倡议旨在振兴《世界宣言》，证明《宣言》如何能够满足我们这个时代的需要，并推进其关于人人享有自由、平等和正义的诺言。
3. “人权 75”倡议有三项主要目标：促进人权的普遍性和不可分割性；展望未来；加强人权生态系统。
4. 在本报告中，高级专员概述这一年中开展的活动——12 月的高级别活动是这些活动的顶点——的成果，并对今后的步骤和后续行动进行展望。

二. 活动概述

5. 联合国人权事务高级专员办事处(人权高专办)就上述为期一年的倡议与联合国会员国及其他行为体和伙伴定期进行交流并通报情况。成立了一个由来自全球的 12 名年轻人组成的青年咨询小组，以帮助设计、落实和跟进各项活动。
6. 活动方案包括组织国家和区域活动，倡导批准文书运动，每月专题聚焦，外联活动以及所有利益攸关方的其他参与等。该方案最后于 2023 年 12 月在日内瓦举办了一次高级别活动，这次活动与曼谷、内罗毕和巴拿马的中心进行了在线连接。

A. 国家和区域活动

7. 为纪念《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》和《世界人权宣言》获通过，各国和其他行为体组织了几次全球会议和活动。
8. 2023 年 6 月，奥地利联邦欧洲和国际事务部与人权高专办合作举办了题为“维也纳世界会议 30 周年：我们的权利——我们的未来”的高级别人权研讨会，纪念《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》通过三十周年。一些专家、学者、思想领袖、年轻人和其他人出席了这次研讨会，目的是盘点过去 30 年取得的人权成就，思考当前的挑战，并就未来提出想法和愿景。这次研讨会的三个重点领域是：促进人权的普遍性和不可分割性；技术；展望未来。
9. 尽管《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》重视人类的文化多样性，但它强调这一信念：文化差异绝不能为侵犯人权提供借口。该宣言和行动纲领确认促进和保护所有人权是“国际社会的正当关切”，从而为人权领域的许多其他突破创造了条件：商定建立国际刑事法院，以及在妇女权利、儿童权利和土著人民权利方面取得历史性进展。该宣言和行动纲领还为创建人权“机构之家”：联合国人权事务高级专员办事处铺平了道路。

10. 这次研讨会的与会者强调，需要作出一致努力，回归普遍性和不可分割性的本质。这意味着平等对待所有权利，并大力追究责任，无论侵权行为发生在何处。为此还需要申明，对一个地方的人权的威胁就是对所有地方的人权的威胁。与会者一致认为，需要扩大人权的支持者范围，包括为此确保所有人的有意义的参与，并为青年参与提供支持。

11. 与会者还强调，一个强有力的人权生态系统——该系统各个组成部分相互配合，并将人权置于中心位置——对于有效治理至关重要。此外，与会者还一致认为需要加强人权高专办的力量，《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》为该机构的成立创造了条件。最后，与会者一致认为，进行公开和有效对话的多边论坛须受到保护并加以扩展。

12. 在世界各地，其他国家也组织了类似的全球会议。例如，6 月，中国举办了题为“平等、合作、发展：《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》通过三十周年与全球人权治理”的为期两天的高端论坛。12 月，摩洛哥国家人权理事会在国王穆罕默德六世的赞助下，组织了一次题为“普世人道主义理想是否尚未实现？”的国际研讨会，以纪念《世界人权宣言》通过七十五周年。西班牙在担任欧洲联盟主席期间，于 2023 年 10 月组织了一次题为“《世界人权宣言》：适合目的”的高级别会议。

13. 人权高专办为 160 多场国家和区域讨论会、磋商会和活动提供了支持。它还在纽约组织了关于人权与后代、¹ 公民空间以及预防、和平与安全² 的高级别圆桌会议。

14. 举行了几场关于重要人权主题的国家和次区域协商会，并在这方面开展了一些活动，产生了一些建议、承诺和保证。例如，在 9 月的“国际民主日”，与人权高专办驻黑山和塞尔维亚的机构联合举办了一次关于波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那媒体自由和记者安全的会议。一些官员、国家人权机构和媒体参加了这次会议，以讨论诽谤的刑事定罪、关于仇恨言论的战略诉讼和女记者的安全问题。来自这三个国家的总共 108 名记者和编辑承诺提倡平等和不歧视，并确保他们的媒体不为仇恨言论提供空间。

15. 在一次在布隆迪举行的对话过程中，与会者——包括政府、议会、国家人权机构代表，代表特定群体的民间社会、联合国和外交界代表，——讨论了以下问题：批准尚未批准的条约，如何加强国家制度以改善人权状况，以及有必要使立法与国际标准相一致等。东道国作出的“人权 75”承诺涵盖儿童权利、健康权、监狱条件和流离失所者的权利。

16. 人权高专办柬埔寨办事处主办了一次高级别活动。共有 300 人——包括高级政府官员、民间社会行为者、发展伙伴、学术界、记者和重点群体(LGBTQ+ 人士、残疾人、青年和土著人民)在内——参加了这次活动。这些讨论为该国作出继续发展社会保护体系的“人权 75”承诺铺平了道路。

¹ 见 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights at 75: Looking to Future Generations (www.ohchr.org/en/events/events/2023/universal-declaration-human-rights-75-looking-future-generations)。

² 见 www.ohchr.org/en/human-rights-75/events。

17. 人权高专办和英联邦在巴巴多斯为 13 个加勒比国家的代表联合举办了一次关于条约机构报告以及加强国家执行、报告和后续行动机制的能力建设讲习班。学员们商定组成一个区域共同体，继续交流与条约机构接触的良好做法，并推进人权架构。12 月，有四个国家承诺建立或加强本国的执行、报告和后续行动机制，一个国家承诺建立国家人权机构。

18. 人权高专办中美洲和加勒比区域办事处与美洲人权委员会在华盛顿特区联合主办了一次关于安全与人权的区域活动，海地人权状况独立专家参加了这次活动。活动参与者确认了《世界人权宣言》和《美洲人权公约》的原则。他们强调，在应用安全政策模式方面需要采取人权做法，包括为此作出预防努力，处理暴力和不安全的根源，包括有组织犯罪。³

19. 在第五十二届太平洋岛屿论坛领导人会议在库克群岛举行之际，人权高专办太平洋区域办事处与其他联合国机构和区域伙伴一起，组织了一次会外活动。这次活动侧重讨论国家问责机构特别是国家人权机构的作用，以及此类机构如何促进发展和性别平等问题。这项活动有助于为在库克群岛设立监察员办公室作为独立的国家人权机构营造势头，并动员各方支持关于设立或加强国家人权机构、促进性别平等和实施《2050 年蓝色太平洋大陆战略》的承诺。

20. 联合国驻约旦机构在召集来自不同部门的 200 多人进行一系列协商后，与合作伙伴协作，并在约旦著名街头艺术家苏海布·阿塔尔的指导下，在东安曼的哈什米·萨马利街区启动了一个街头艺术项目，以创建一条宣传《世界人权宣言》的街头艺术之路。现有 17 处住房的墙面被用来宣传人权，如表达自由、庇护权、工人权利、妇女权利，以及食物权、健康权、住房权、清洁水和卫生权和健康环境权等。

21. 2023 年 11 月，人权高专办南部非洲区域办事处与南非司法和宪法发展部合作，举行次区域磋商。11 个国家和民间社会组织的代表围绕“消除不平等，加快促进南部非洲的人权”这一主题展开讨论。与会者讨论了该次区域不平等的根源，以及气候和环境、数字技术、人权、经济和发展以及有可能落在后面的人群等问题。与会者通过了一份磋商摘要，并就前进之路提出了建议。⁴

22. 来自各区域的区域组织、民间社会组织、律师团体、大学、信仰组织、企业组织、艺术家和其他利益攸关方也在这一年组织了活动和圆桌会议，重点讨论与《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》和《世界人权宣言》有关的主要专题。⁵

³ 见 www.oas.org/en/iachr/jsForm/?File=/en/iachr/media_center/preleases/2023/267.asp。

⁴ www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/udhr/publishingimages/75udhr/HR75-Summary-document-ROSA.pdf。

⁵ 例子有：2023 年 9 月 28 日和 29 日举行的哥本哈根人民力量会议；人权理事会第五十三届会议期间举行的若干会外活动，包括关于人权的普遍性和不可分割性的活动；在 2023 年 10 月 11 日和 12 日于美利坚合众国亚特兰大举行的第十五届年度参与式工商论坛期间举行的会外活动；以及在新德里举行的亚太国家人权机构论坛两年一次的会议，在这次会议上通过了《德里宣言》。

B. 区域对话

23. 在五个区域举行了人权理事会第 52/19 号决议提及的区域对话。这些对话为每个区域就关键主题进行交流提供了一个论坛，通过对话，就前进方向提出了建议。⁶

1. 非洲

24. 2023 年 9 月 8 日，在亚的斯亚贝巴举行了关于发展权促进转型以及发展权与非洲和平与安全的关系到全非洲高级别区域磋商会。这次会议由非洲联盟委员会和人权高专办东非区域办事处召集，有 200 人与会，包括非洲联盟成员国的高级代表，包括部长(其中 22 人来自小岛屿发展中国家、最不发达国家或内陆发展中国家)，以及非洲联盟人权机构、区域经济共同体、联合国实体、民间社会、国家人权机构、青年组织、学术界、私营部门、外交使团和国际发展机构的代表。

25. 与会者一致认为，需要利用发展权框架应对当今的挑战，包括青年失业、贫困和不平等、教育、债务重组、腐败、非法资金流动和性别不平等带来的挑战。另一项重要收获是，有必要有针对性地投资于经济、社会和文化权利，包括为此提倡实行人权经济。

26. 与会者呼吁非洲联盟和联合国系统加倍努力，应对全球金融架构中的挑战，以加强非洲国家促进发展的能力。与会者鼓励非洲国家争取为人民实现更大的包容性、性别平等以及社会经济和再分配正义。与会者同意采取步骤，在国家政策和法律框架中，包括在宪法和国家发展计划中，酌情明确承认发展权和其他社会、公民、经济和政治权利。这方面的重要步骤将包括批准《非洲人权和人民权利宪章关于设立非洲人权和人民权利法院的议定书》，并根据第 34 条第(6)款作出单独声明，承认该法院有权受理个人和民间社会提起的诉讼。

2. 美洲

27. 2023 年 10 月 25 日和 26 日，人权高专办美洲办事处在圣地亚哥组织了一次关于加强美洲土著人民诉诸司法的区域对话。与会者共有 90 多人，分别为：法官和律师、土著人民代表、联合国及其人权机制代表，包括土著人民权利问题特别报告员，美洲人权委员会、人权维护者、民间社会组织代表以及专家等。在对话的开幕式和闭幕式上，土著人民代表举行了传统仪式。

28. 与会者呼吁在承认土著法律制度及其权威的法律方面取得进展，还呼吁加强与普通司法系统的协调和司法人员在土著问题上的能力建设。

29. 与会者一致认为，需要在充分尊重土著人民的习俗、传统和法律制度的前提下，增加土著人民诉诸普通司法的机会，包括因个人或集体权利遭受侵犯包括遭受企业侵犯而获得补救的机会。与会者强调，需要提高联合国和区域人权机制以及国家宪法法院和最高法院的判例和建议的影响力。

30. 这次对话认识到，有必要在尊重土著权利，避免费用过高和手续繁琐的前提下启动或加快划分土著人民土地和领土的进程。最后，与会者强调迫切需要建立

⁶ 见 www.ohchr.org/en/human-rights-75/events。

或加强人权维护者保护系统，对所有攻击和威胁人权维护者的行为进行调查，并对这些行为予以惩治。

31. 有与会者呼吁关注土著妇女和女童的特定需要和要求，包括确保她们的意见有助于发展和诉诸司法。

3. 亚太

32. 人权高专办主办的亚太区域对话于 2023 年 10 月 11 日在曼谷举行。有 250 多人参加了这次对话，其中约有 150 人出席了实体会议，100 多人以在线方式与会。这次对话侧重区域人权机制，讨论该区域迄今取得的进展，从世界其他地区吸取的经验教训以及前进之路。

33. 各国代表(其中 11 位代表来自小岛屿发展中国家、最不发达国家或内陆发展中国家)、区域政府间组织、国家人权机构、联合国机构和实体代表，五个特别程序任务负责人，民间社会组织、青年组织代表，以及“人权 75”青年咨询小组的三名亚太成员、学术界和其他方面的代表参加了这次对话。这次会议旨在加快进行关于开展区域合作促进人权的对话，并本着《维也纳宣言》的精神采取进一步步骤，争取建立区域人权机制。迄今为止，亚太是唯一一个未在区域范围内设立人权机制的区域，尽管已经在次区域一级——如在东南亚国家联盟(东盟)之下——设立了机制。

34. 与会者讨论了区域合作包括该区域国家人权机构之间的合作的益处，以及民间社会，特别是年轻人和基层人民运动的重要作用。对话探讨了从其他区域获得的经验教训和良好做法，包括区域包容性、独立性和透明度的重要性，可诉性以及立足于相关机制所代表的人民的优先事项和需求的重要性。

35. 最后，与会者讨论了前进之路，认为当前的挑战，包括工商业与人权和气候变化等，可以为区域人权合作提供机会。尽管建立体现整个区域的多样性的共识可能并非易事，但这可以通过在各次区域采取搭积木式方法加以克服，重点是寻找当地的切入点和机遇。与会者指出，发展权可成为区域人权合作的一条共同主线，承认享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的权利，可以为建立区域人权问责制度以落实这一权利提供机会。

4. 欧洲和中亚

36. 2023 年 10 月 20 日在布鲁塞尔举行的区域对话重点讨论了享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的权利。这次对话由人权高专办与联合国环境规划署(环境署)共同召集。有 100 人以在线方式与会，其中包括与享有安全、清洁、健康和可持续环境有关的人权义务问题特别报告员；⁷ 100 人现场与会，包括 30 个国家的代表，其中三名代表来自小岛屿发展中国家、最不发达国家和内陆发展中国家；三个区域组织，五个联合国机构和各种合作伙伴代表，包括民间社会组织、土著人民和国家人权机构的代表。

37. 参与对话者强调，享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的权利与其他人权相关联。与会者强调有必要对儿童和青年进行环境教育，还有必要将健康环境权明确纳入

⁷ 人权理事会第 55/2 号决议将这项任务的名称改为享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的人权特别报告员。

区域文书、国家立法以及国家以下各级进程和地方进程。与会者一致认识到，所有权利持有人都需要进行有意义和知情的参与，妇女、土著人民、儿童、青年和残疾人尤其需要参与。

38. 与会代表提及环境人权维护者的困境，他们经常受到压制，遭受酷刑、监禁甚至被害。有代表表示急需建立快速反应机制，以保护人权维护者。与会者强调了诉诸司法的重要性，并强调需要加大环境损害的刑事定罪力度，包括在国际层面这样做。与会者还提及了对国家和工商企业的问责以及防止利益冲突等问题。

39. 与会者呼吁在共同但有区别的责任原则基础上加强国际合作；制度更高的环境行动目标；致力于以公平方式淘汰化石燃料；并停止施加企业产生的负面外部效应的做法。与会者强调有必要作出投资，实现向可再生能源的公正过渡，还有必要建设可持续的人权经济，同时呼吁金融工具具有人权保障，并呼吁经济政策和其他政策在法治框架内尊重人权和环境。

40. 一些组织、国家和民间社会的 13 名与会代表在区域对话后作出了承诺。

5. 中东和北非

41. 2023 年 10 月 18 日和 19 日，人权高专办与阿拉伯人权研究所、阿拉伯国家人权机构网络、国家人权理事会(埃及)和阿拉伯国家联盟一道，在与联合国教育、科学及文化组织(教科文组织)合作下，在开罗组织了一次主题为“人权教育的未来：争取缔结新的社会契约”的区域对话。将近 200 人参加了这次对话。与会者有各国代表(其中 4 名代表来自小岛屿发展中国家、最不发达国家或内陆发展中国家)，还有国家人权机构、国际组织、青年和儿童组织、学术界、活跃在教育部门的民间社会组织、捐助方代表，以及其他方面的代表。

42. 与会者讨论了国际教育未来委员会的报告和阿拉伯人权领域教育计划(2022-2026 年)。与会者明确了为在不断变化的世界中发展教育确立愿景方面的趋势和方法，并就如何将人权纳入教学方法和教育机构管理进行了探讨。与会者还就阿拉伯国家在教育方面新的社会契约的要素进行了交流，提倡将人权教育纳入教育课程。

43. 与会者就在阿拉伯国家的教育方面确立新的社会契约提出了若干建议，这项契约的基础是保障终身接受优质教育的权利。与会者强调优质教育是一种共有物，利益攸关方有意义的参与是设计相关方案和政策方面的一个优先事项。与会者提出的其他建议有：确保优质教育方面的可持续供资，利用技术促进包容性教育和切实有效的教育，以及开展训练，尤其侧重幼儿期训练等。

44. 对话强调，所有利益攸关方包括国家人权机构在内都在保护受教育权方面发挥着作用，国家人权机构应当参与推动确立教育的未来方面的新的社会契约。与会者敦促各国主管机构推进这方面的工作。最后，与会者建议建立一个机制，以落实和传播这次会议提出的建议。

C. 倡导批准文书运动

45. 提倡批准国际人权文书是这项倡议的一个组成部分，是实现人权普遍性的一项要素。该运动包括战略宣传和能力建设举措以及宣传材料。在黎巴嫩、达喀

尔、苏瓦和雅温得举行了四次关于《禁止酷刑公约》及其《任择议定书》的活动，还举行了三次会外活动，并在马普托为葡萄牙语国家举行了一次全球活动。

46. 批准运动的开展促成了 24 项新的批准。此外，23 个国家在倡议下作出了承诺，其中包括 12 个非洲国家、3 个亚太国家、2 个美洲国家、4 个欧洲国家和 2 个中亚国家，使核心人权条约和任择议定书的批准数增加了 43。例如，就废除死刑和批准《〈公民权利和政治权利国际公约〉第二项任择议定书》作出了五项承诺，就《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》作出了六项承诺，就《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》作出了四项承诺，就《禁止酷刑公约任择议定书》作出了四项承诺，就《儿童权利公约关于儿童卷入武装冲突问题的任择议定书》作出了五项承诺，就《儿童权利公约关于买卖儿童、儿童卖淫和儿童色情制品问题的任择议定书》作出了三项承诺，就《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约任择议定书》作出了三项承诺，就《残疾人权利公约任择议定书》作出了三项承诺。国家作出的另外两项承诺涉及倡导批准《禁止酷刑公约》和《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》。

D. 每月聚焦

47. 2023 年的每个月中，都重点关注《世界人权宣言》所载需要各国和其他义务承担者采取具体和紧急行动的一个特定的人权问题。产出包括发表公开声明、公开信和传播资产(包括就人权机制的影响)，以及举行活动等。

48. 2 月聚焦的问题是照护与扶助系统，大会、人权理事会和经济及社会理事会利用这一势头，分别通过了决议。⁸ 在这些决议中，各国认识到需要建立充分尊重人权，促进性别平等、包容残疾和对年龄敏感的照护与扶助系统。

49. 2024 年 1 月 18 日，举行了关于人权与《2030 年议程》的第六次闭会期间会议。这次会议确认，各国、学术界、其他联合国实体和民间社会组织越来越接受人权经济的概念，尤其是在需要将人权纳入国际金融机构架构改革这一点上。

50. 2023 年全年都举行了与 7 月份聚焦的问题(预防、和平与安全)有关的活动。这些活动包括高级专员参加的安全理事会关于“面向未来的信任”的公开辩论，以及人权高专办、政治事务部、和平行动部联合举办的纪念联合国维持和平和建立和平活动七十五周年的活动，该活动重申了人权在加强本组织的和平与安全支柱效力方面的作用。

51. 关于妇女参与公共和政治生活的主题在社交媒体上得到了广泛关注，为期 16 天的活动也不例外。性别平等和妇女权利是各国在“人权 75”背景下作出的承诺最多的主题。

52. 人权教育活动侧重年轻人的倡导和对联合国进程的参与，并加强了人权高专办与总部和实地的民间社会机构包括学校、学术界和青年运动的伙伴关系。

53. 人权高专办欧洲区域办事处在战略伙伴的参与下，就每月主题举办了一系列人权讲座；应合作伙伴的要求，讲座将在本倡议结束之后继续进行。

⁸ 见宣布 10 月 29 日为“照护与扶助国际日”的大会第 77/317 号决议，以及人权理事会第 54/6 号决议。

E. 伙伴关系和青年咨询小组

54. “人权 75”倡议有助于扩大人权工作者——民间社会组织、经济学家、技术专家、科学家、学者、艺术家、慈善家、哲学家、宗教领袖、市政官员、决策者等——网络。

55. 2023 年 6 月，即专门关注妇女参与政治和公共生活问题的那个月，人权高专办和各国议会联盟组织了一次圆桌会议。这次会议使议员们对关于性别平等和妇女参政的“人权 75”承诺表示赞同。⁹

56. 与世界城市和地方政府联合组织的伙伴关系，以该组织发起的“到 2030 年创建 10, 100, 1000 个人权城市和地区”的全球运动取得的成绩为基础。

57. 具体而言，慈善界和私营部门的大力支持扩充了“人权 75”倡议，并使在全球推进人权的多利益攸关方伙伴关系受到鼓舞。利益攸关方在网络中动员各方采取行动，确保全球运动的参与，同时指明了一些不断发展的人权新领域。

58. 人权高专办与儿童权利联通组织及其咨询小组合作，开展了一项关于儿童对人权的未来的愿望的全球调查。大约 4,000 名儿童参加了这项调查，为儿童的人权愿景奠定了基础。¹⁰ 儿童们建议在国际、国家和地方三级增加与儿童的合作，提供线上线下机会，包括为此敦促各国制定和执行国家法律和政策，规定必须让儿童能够安全参与；扩大联合国的外联活动，以纳入更多儿童，并确保所有儿童的公平参与；提供人权信息和培训以及资金和技术支持；增加当地的人权知识，增强当地的人权意识。

59. 青年咨询小组由来自世界各地的 12 名鼓舞人心的青年活动家组成，向世界各地的年轻人宣传“人权 75”倡议，并将青年观点纳入这项倡议。发表了一项关于“人权 75”承诺的青年宣言。¹¹ 该小组呼吁各国政府、企业、民间社会、国际组织、联合国、决策者和政策制定者以及掌权者为今世后代的人权建设一个公正、包容和可持续的未来。该小组认识到国家承担着主要责任，但同时，该小组本身承诺保持推进人权的希望和行动，并大声疾呼反对侵犯人权、不公正、滥用权力、偏见和歧视。

F. 外联活动

60. “人权 75”外联运动旨在增加对《世界人权宣言》的了解和认识，并通过捍卫人权的个人和团体的故事激励人们。

61. 这项运动包括多种语言的传播资产，视觉标识的开发，人权视频(共 42 部电影)和专题报道，还侧重每月专题聚焦和人权机制的影响、社交媒体参与产品、各种宣传材料(在线和印刷材料)以及《世界人权宣言》的插图版本。倡议、高级别活动和外联活动在社交媒体和数字平台上得到广泛宣传，受众约达 1.932 亿人。

⁹ 见 www.ohchr.org/en/human-rights-75/parliamentarians。

¹⁰ 见 www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/children/Children-vision-HR-75.pdf。

¹¹ 见 www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/youth/hr75/hr-75-youth-declaration.pdf。

62. 在这一年中，组织了一系列艺术活动，激发了集体行动和纪念精神，并提高了对包括健康环境权、土著人民权利、妇女权利和残疾人权利等在内的人权问题的认识。活动包括人权电影节(斐济、肯尼亚)，人权艺术竞赛、摄影展和研讨会(比利时、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国、肯尼亚、马尔代夫、秘鲁和索马里)，喜剧表演和说唱歌曲或传统表演(柬埔寨、莫桑比克、泰国)，人权竞赛(乌克兰)，以及与纽约市公立学校 500 多名高中生举办活动，讨论日常生活中的具体人权挑战和解决方案等。此外，在世界各地举办了十场烛光音乐会，不同地区的群体和年轻人还牵头举办了多场其他音乐会和活动。

63. 威尔逊宫的开放日吸引了 3,300 名参观者(包括 300 名在校学生)，使他们能够更多地了解《世界人权宣言》和人权。“人权 75”海报在日内瓦机场出发大厅展示，还在 2023 年 12 月于日内瓦举行的 Escalade 赛跑期间展示，这次活动有 5 万多人参加。

64. 12 月 10 日，在日内瓦阿尔罕布拉剧院举行了一场人权日音乐会。来自各大洲的世界级人才参加了这次免费活动，他们代表了不同的艺术流派和人权主题。会员国和联合国代表以及公众参加了这场音乐会。

65. 12 月 15 日，人权高专办和大会主席在纽约大会堂举办了纪念《世界人权宣言》通过七十五周年的活动，活动期间颁发了联合国人权领域奖。

66. 12 月 16 日，在人权高专办和纽约塞西莉亚合唱团的支持下，在纽约卡内基音乐厅举行了纪念《世界人权宣言》的大合唱《每个人，每个地方》的世界首次公演。

67. 此外，35 个联合国新闻中心、新闻处和新闻办公室以至少 16 种语文以及联合国五种正式语文开展了 80 多项活动。多数活动都在驻地协调员和/或联合国国家工作队成员的参与下组织，有些活动得到东道国政府和民间社会的参与。这些活动以年轻人、土著人民、罗姆人群体和残疾人为对象。

G. “人权 75”高级别活动

68. “人权 75”倡议的顶点是 2023 年 12 月 11 日和 12 日在日内瓦万国宫第二十号会议室举行的一次高级别活动，这项活动以在线方式与曼谷、内罗毕和巴拿马的中心连接。

69. 这次高级别活动由人权高专办召集、瑞士政府共同主办，来自所有区域的 130 多个国家参加了这次活动，其中 26 个为最不发达国家、11 个为小岛屿发展中国家，12 个为内陆发展中国家。共有 16 位国家元首或政府首脑和 58 位高级别政要与民间社会组织、人权维护者、议会代表以及国际和区域组织、企业界、国家人权机构和艺术家代表一道，参加了这次活动。

70. 四个地点有 2,200 多人到现场参加，其中至少有 155 人不满 25 岁。残疾人可以无障碍方式参加这项活动。全世界有 1,600 多人进入虚拟会议室以在线方式参加，还有更多人通过联合国网络电视参加。在这两天中，开发了多种产品，包括鼓舞人心的多媒体材料，人权维护者和青年活动家参与了这些产品的制作。

71. 高级别活动提供了一次独特的机会，使人们据以共同思考自《世界人权宣言》和《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》通过以来取得的进展，以及在维护人权方面的

诸多缺失，这些缺失致使不平等加剧，冲突和暴力不断，双重标准指称提出，歧视现象持续存在，所有这些都使《世界人权宣言》所载权利对许多人来说都遥不可及。

72. 第一天的活动为：关于人权的普遍性和不可分割性以及加强人权生态系统的专题小组讨论会；以不同身份致力于捍卫人权的各方参加的会议；各国的两次认捐会议；一场专门讨论在前进道路上如何扩大公众和其他人的声音的会议。第二天举行了领导人开幕小组讨论会和关于人权及和平与安全的未来：数字技术：发展与经济以及环境与气候的四场高级别圆桌会议。

73. 通过多利益攸关方形式，各国与民间社会团体、年轻人、儿童、企业、人权维护者、艺术家、哲学家和其他人一道，呼吁重新致力于维护和加强《世界人权宣言》所依据的价值观。

74. 两天中举行的讨论以这一年进行的磋商和活动为基础，证明全球人权运动势头强劲。这些交流表明，人们正在动员起来，对目睹的暴行予以谴责，这有助于提高全球的人权意识。讨论还强调，年轻人在倡导人权方面具有极大的潜力，他们越来越多地接受并提及国际人权框架。然而，仍然需要努力增加接受人权教育的机会和扩大参与，包括为此在国家和民间社会组织之间建立联盟以推进人权，正如在维也纳世界人权会议和北京世界妇女大会上所见证的那样。同样，公民空间和人权必须得到保护；因此，与会者呼吁制定战略，鼓励各国与人权维护者积极接触。

75. 随着冲突在全球肆虐和加剧，和平与安全以及预防冲突成为两天讨论的核心，也成为 12 月 12 日举行的高级别圆桌会议关注的焦点。与会者指出，有必要吸取以往的经验教训，并通过充分尊重国际人权法包括生命权和国际人道主义法，恢复全人类的人性。与会者指出，在暴力事件发生之前人权往往会遭到侵犯，因此强调人权在预防冲突中的作用，认为人权分析对预警至关重要。至关重要是，与会者建议增强人权生态系统的能力，以使其能够有系统地为预警和预防进程提供信息。关于其他暴力情形，如与帮派暴力或有组织犯罪有关的情形，与会者强调，执法部门在采取应对行动时，应当维护法治，避免过度干预和过度安全化，从而使其应对行动完全符合人权标准。

76. 这两天传递的另一个关键信息是，需要紧急加快努力，处理不平等现象，包括为此使经济植根于人权。具体而言，发展与经济问题高级别圆桌会议的与会者强调需要加强财政依赖，改善税收和非法资金流动方面的国际合作，并鼓励实行照护经济，实施社会安全网和确保社会支出。与会者呼吁改善债务减免和重组的多边框架，优先重视社会支出、可持续发展和气候行动，而非偿债，还呼吁在国际金融机构和架构的运作和改革中建立保障人权的机制。这场圆桌会议的与会者还指出，发达国家应增加官方发展援助和其他形式的国际合作。这些与会者还指出，小岛屿发展中国家、最不发达国家和内陆发展中国家面临着一些特定挑战，必须应对这些挑战。

77. 环境和气候变化是两天中讨论的另一些重大挑战。与会者明确呼吁使环境行动包括应对气候变化的行动立足于人权。与会者一致认为，需要开展合作，以便在国内、区域和国际法律框架和政策中在规范上推进健康环境权，包括为此批准现有条约和考虑拟订新条约，并且引入有效机制和政策来落实健康环境权。各国还必须履行气候融资承诺，包括在适应、损失和损害方面作出的承诺。一些与会

者还强调，需要加快向低碳经济过渡，同时公平地逐步取消造成环境损害的公共补贴，而且决策须以现有最佳科学为指导。

78. 在高级别活动期间进行的交流中，与会者还强调，各国和公司在开发、使用和监管数字技术时必须将人权置于核心位置。尽管这种技术包括生成式人工智能在推进人权方面具有潜力，但人权遭受损害的风险是实际存在的，数百万人可能愈发难以成为数字时代的受益者。与会者强调，国际人权标准极为重要，还有必要转向监管和采用有约束力的全行业标准。资源有限的国家也应该能够参与讨论。展望未来，与会者同意支持秘书长提出的以下建议：建立一个由人权高专办支持的数字人权咨询机制，以协助各国和其他方面制定基于人权的方针处理数字技术的开发、使用和治理。

79. 在整个高级别活动期间，与会者都强烈地认为有必要处理有罪不罚问题。追究侵犯人权行为的责任和寻求过渡期正义对于处理意见和申诉至关重要，意见如果得不到处理，就可能会引发不稳定和冲突。与会者还呼吁加强对包括气候变化在内的环境退化的问责，指出过渡期正义做法的要素可以为行动提供信息。例如，设立一个地球三大危机国际调查委员会可有助于解释、牢记和处理危机，同时采取措施避免危机重演。与会者还敦促人们在赔偿性正义方面发挥领导作用，从非洲人后裔的角度出发，处理奴隶制和殖民主义遗留问题。

80. 在这两天中，与会者强烈呼吁终止歧视和充分尊重每个人有意义地参与公共生活的权利，这是恢复对公共机构的信任、培养社会凝聚力和为有效应对共同挑战创造条件的一项极为重要的手段。与会者强调，有必要确保向来在所有领域遭受边缘化和排斥的人享有这项权利，例如为此提倡妇女参与和平协定谈判，或提倡土著群体参与环境决策。同样，与会者敦促充分尊重表达自由和集会自由，这包括国家和公司及时采取行动，确保开放、安全和包容的数字空间。

81. 与会者包括曼谷中心在内，还明确表示需要确保青年和儿童有意义地参与决策。具体而言，为此可设立资源充足、透明的青年协商理事会，也可处理青年在政治中的代表性不足这一问题。与会者还指出，需要从根本上改善儿童在生活的各个方面享有人权的状况。与会者还敦促增加受教育包括接受人权教育的机会。

82. 最后，加强人权体系传递了一个重要信息：从这个意义上说，强大的生态系统和人权支柱是有效应对共同挑战的基本力量。人权体系的长足发展令国际社会感到自豪。国际社会想要进一步完善这一体系。与会者强调，全球和区域人权机构和机制需要继续创新，以提高效力和包容性。一些与会者建议更有计划、有步骤地扩充目前采取的让全球和区域机制联合起来的做法。与会者普遍认为，民间社会在这一系统中的地位极为重要。与会者还强调，有必要确保责任承担者有效和建设性地参与该体系，还有必要谋求普遍性，以同等的关注度处理任何地方出现的人权危机，处理时在做法上要一致，终止选择性和双重标准。

H. 承诺

83. “人权 75”倡议的主要目标之一是得到承诺，以便带来实际变化，争取使人人都能更好地享有人权。高级专员请所有行为者，包括国家机构(行政、立法和司法机构)、区域组织、国家人权机构、民间社会组织、联合国实体、国际金融机构、企业、青年人和其他人，都作出承诺。

84. 在高级别活动的两次专门会议上宣布了承诺，有 130 多个国家作了发言。在巴拿马中心，妇女事务部长宣布了巴拿马的承诺。随后举行了一次引人注目的活动，这次活动与外交部共同举办。活动期间，拉丁美洲的专家们对以下几点作了分析：该区域对人权的贡献；以及自《世界人权宣言》宣布以来，在妇女权利、土著人民、工商业与人权、表达自由以及打击腐败和有罪不罚现象方面的主要挑战和最重要的优先事项。在内罗毕中心，肯尼亚总检察长在这一年进行的国家和区域协商基础上提出了承诺。随后举行了主题为“艺术促进人权的力量”的会外活动。该活动探讨艺术、音乐和创意媒体如何成为促进人权的力量，两位著名音乐家 Eric Wainaina 和 Juliani 参加了这次活动。

85. 对“人权 75”承诺的接受度很高，不同行为者作出了 782 项承诺。除 7 项联合承诺外，142 个国家共作出了 520 项承诺，其他行为者作出了 255 项承诺：民间社会组织 111 项；联合国实体 50 项；政府间组织 25 项；国家人权机构 44 项；企业界 19 项，其他方面 6 项。

86. 将近 80% 的国家提出或加入了一项“人权 75”承诺，其中许多承诺十分具体、有时限，可起到变革作用。在许多情形中，人权高专办包括其驻国家和区域办事机构，为各国和区域机制准备和通过这些承诺提供了支持。¹²

87. 总共就妇女权利和性别平等，包括就增加妇女在劳动力市场的参与，使其发挥更大的领导作用，弥合数字鸿沟，增加性别平等捐助资金和加强女权主义外交政策等，作出了 72 项承诺；就加强经济、社会和文化权利，包括确保全民医疗保健，促进获得教育和社会保护及消除极端贫困等，作出了 52 项承诺；就司法和法治，包括诉诸司法救助和过渡期正义等作出了 45 项承诺；就青年和儿童权利，包括青年和儿童参与决策作出了 44 项承诺；就环境和气候变化，包括促进享有安全、健康和可持续环境的权利、减轻风险和确保气候正义作出了 32 项承诺。32 个国家承诺就残疾人权利采取措施，包括为此修订立法，设立监察机构，提高劳动力市场中的代表性以及在武装冲突中保护权利等。共有 18 个国家做出具体承诺，与人权高专办合作或为其提供资金支持。就工商业与人权，包括通过关于尽职调查的国家战略或立法，作出了大约 17 项承诺。16 个国家承诺建立或加强国家人权机构。就土著人民的权利作出了 14 项承诺，12 个国家承诺保护老年人的权利，包括为此设法就一项具有约束力的条约展开谈判并通过国家计划。就打击种族主义作出了九项承诺，包括为此制定国家计划和建立处理历史遗留问题的机构等。

88. 摩洛哥、巴拉圭和葡萄牙作出共同承诺，以便通过在 2024 年建立执行、报告和后续行动机制国际网络，争取实现这些国家机制之间的合作、伙伴关系、对话以及专门知识和经验交流的制度化。¹³

89. 其他国家的承诺涉及公民空间、打击仇恨言论、数字权利、移民、冲突和多边主义以及实施《可持续发展目标》等。

¹² 见 OHCHR pledges page。关于作出的承诺，还可查阅 Universal Human Rights Index (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en>)。

¹³ www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/udhr/publishingimages/75udhr/Morocco_Paraguay_Portugal%20%28Joint%29_EN.pdf。

90. 其他行为者做出的承诺也值得提及。例如，B-Tech 实践社区承诺将《工商业与人权指导原则》作为人权尽职调查的指南，并鼓励合作伙伴采取同样做法尊重人权。

91. 人权高专办承诺坚定不移地支持合作伙伴尤其是各国依据国际人权义务履行承诺。

92. 所有利益攸关方有效贯彻落实“人权 75”承诺，对于保持“人权 75”倡议所产生的势头来说十分关键，也是使人权状况出现积极变化的努力的一个组成部分。

93. 各国可联系人权机制(如条约机构)的审查，或在为普遍定期审议编写的报告中，通过执行《2030 年可持续发展议程》方面的自愿国家经验审查，或在人权理事会常会上，介绍承诺履行方面的进展。大力鼓励在承诺落实过程中与包括民间社会和相关群体在内的利益攸关方密切协商。鼓励理事会特别程序在其任务中考虑到所作的承诺。

94. 在国家一级，人权高专办与整个联合国系统一道，参与支持承诺的落实。人权高专办 2024 年国家和区域方案包括为相关承诺的落实提供专门支持。人权高专办还将定期宣传在履行承诺方面取得的进展。此外，正在与联合国各实体开展战略对话，此种对话提倡落实承诺。人权高专办正在与工商业实体接触，敦促其贯彻落实承诺。

三. 结论和建议

95. “人权 75”倡议提供了一次独特的机会，可据以让人们共同思考自《世界人权宣言》通过以来取得的出色进展，思考保护所有人的人权方面依然存在的一些缺失，并思考为切实应对日益严峻的挑战，今后需要采取什么行动。所出现的情况证实，许多人权挑战并不反映人权本身的“缺失”，而是表明需要加大落实力度。

96. 利益攸关方认识到全球社会面临多项日益加剧的挑战，表示他们重新致力于维护和加强人权的普遍性和不可分割性。要使人权真正具有普遍性，人们必须在平等基础上享有各项人权，同时必须摒弃人权议程上的选择性和双重标准。恰恰是在人权受到攻击的时候，各方，包括国家、国际机构和人权捍卫者，才应当大力捍卫人权。与会者普遍认为，需要开展更多对话，提出更具创造性的解决方案，结成更广泛的伙伴关系，同时，年轻人要求有意义地切实参与决策。

97. 高级专员通过在整个倡议过程中与不同行为者进行广泛、富有成效的接触，并利用高级别活动的成果，编写了一份愿景声明(见附件)。这份声明载有关于以下方面的主要信息：确保人权在新的和平行动中占据中心位置的主要信息；为人类和地球服务的经济；有效治理；数字和科学进展方面的保障措施。高级专员希望，这些信息能够纳入 2024 年 9 月 22 日和 23 日在纽约举行的未来峰会将通过的成果文件《未来契约》。

98. 正如各国领导人在高级别活动第二天的开幕小组讨论中所强调的那样，为应对世界当前面临的挑战，包括冲突、气候变化和不平等，需要政治意愿，加强合作，坦诚对话，强化人权体系。

99. 从根本上说,“人权 75”倡议有助于确认,将国家和国际治理体系建立在人权基础上极为重要。在我们与地球的关系以及我们与数字技术的关系方面,各国领导人发表了声明,人民也发出了呼吁,要求实现经济转型,为实践这些声明和呼吁,为创造条件,实行真正、持久的和平,必须将人权视为解决问题的途径。维护和促进各项人权,包括发展权和享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的权利,有助于制定持久解决方案。持久和平与安全取决于人权。一方面,侵犯人权往往是不满和冲突的根源;另一方面,实现所有人权是建设基于平等和正义的可持续和平的关键因素。最终,这些人权代表着对平等、自由和正义的持久、普遍的渴望。

100. 人权也可为更有效和网络化的多边合作提供蓝图,因为人权代表着团结一致和弥合分歧的价值观。

101. 为此,一个健全、有效、公正和透明的人权体系至关重要。和平与安全、发展和人权是联合国系统的支柱,这三者相互关联、相辅相成。承认这三者具有同等价值和重要性包括承诺加强人权支柱,并确保大幅增加人权高专办的资源,使其能够有效执行任务。人权高专办将继续在其工作方式、伙伴关系和网络方面谋求创新,以便如其自身“人权 75”承诺所述,履行其使命,成为所有人在人权方面值得信赖的伙伴。

102. 本着这一精神,并认识到“人权 75”倡议为总结过去,展望未来提供了宝贵机会,高级专员建议各国:

(a) 表示重新致力于维护和加强所有人权的普遍性和不可分割性,优先重视落实所有人权,包括发展权和清洁、健康和可持续的环境权,不采取任何差别做法;

(b) 根据各国的国际人权义务,与民间社会组织、联合国实体、有关团体和其他利益攸关方密切协商,确保切实贯彻落实“人权 75”承诺,向高级专员报告进展情况,并联系人权机制的审查以及在人权理事会常会上报告进展情况;

(c) 认识到人权可为切实应对世界最紧迫挑战和重振多边主义提供途径,也有助于实现经济转型,转变我们与地球和数字技术的关系,并为实现持久和平铺平道路;因此,将人权置于国家、区域和国际治理体系的中心位置;

(d) 认识到和平与安全、发展和人权具有同等价值和重要性,为此致力于加强人权支柱,使其变得强大、有效、公正、透明,包括为此确保大幅增加人权高专办的资源,使其能够切实执行任务。

103. 高级专员请所有联合国人权机制、联合国实体、国家人权机构、民间社会组织、学术界和其他利益攸关方宣传“人权 75”倡议的信息和要点,并确保有效落实各自的“人权 75”承诺。

Annex

Human rights: a path for solutions

Vision statement offered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk

Renewing our commitment to human rights

1. 75 years ago, the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights signalled a new era of progress towards human dignity and agency for all. In retrospect, we have come a long way on that journey, but we are at a precarious moment and cannot take things for granted. With us, devastating conflicts, the triple planetary crisis, skyrocketing inequalities, and new powerful technologies whose risks are yet to be grasped.

2. As we confront these challenges, we recall the Declaration's conviction that, no matter the context, it is through respect for human rights we craft a better future for "our human family". In this spirit, I offer this Vision Statement as a contribution to the Summit of the Future and as signposts for the years to come. Its outlook has been informed by an extensive engagement with diverse actors all across the world throughout the year-long Human Rights 75 Initiative, which concluded in December 2023 at a High-Level Event hosted simultaneously in Geneva, Bangkok, Nairobi, Panama and globally online.

3. As an expression of shared values across cultures, the Declaration represents our common heritage, a testament to our universal human condition and our equal worth. Throughout Human Rights 75 we heard a resounding message of renewed commitment to its principles and to the greater cause of human rights.

4. In December 2023 we recorded over 770 pledges to take transformative action, including from 150 States from across the world. The issues covered a wide range of areas, from ratification of human rights treaties, law reform, strengthening national human rights institutions to action on equality for women or on business and human rights – a vivid illustration of the universality, interdependence and indivisibility of the human rights framework. The range of actors pledging, with 255 pledges from business, inter-governmental organisations, national human rights institutions, parliaments, civil society organisations and others – a reminder of the importance of a whole-of-society approach alongside the duties of States under international law.

5. In a world increasingly characterized by fragmentation, Human Rights 75 allowed a rare opportunity for collective reflection on the trajectory for human rights, its successes and failures. And on the current crisis of implementation. It is precisely at these moments, where freedoms are so imperilled, that the Declaration and the global human rights framework it seeded are most needed. Division, unequal outcomes and unsolvable crises are not an inevitability.

6. We see a remarkable level of support for human rights worldwide, despite some attempts to discredit them. The global survey undertaken by the OSF Barometer, for example, found a significant majority of respondents consider human rights to have been a "force for good", equating them with personal values. Illustrating what we see every day in our work. Human rights have the power to unify us at a time when we need to come together to contend with the existential challenges we face as humanity.

7. We must use this moment for reclaiming our human rights. This is also a moment for critical self-reflection, including by my Office and the entire human rights system. It is in no one's interest to instrumentalize human rights for political ends or to disregard them cynically. This will only threaten social cohesion, potentially unleash more destruction and chaos, and undermine international cooperation.

8. When the Declaration will reach its centenary, our world will be in so many ways unrecognizable. Reshaped by megatrends, more unknown unknowns and intensifying

complexity. Two paths open up. One of enlightened cooperation and solidarity, stable and seeking balance with our natural world. The other, unmistakably dystopian.

Delivering on the Promise of Human Rights

9. Our choice is clear – embrace and trust the full power of human rights as the path to the world we want: more peaceful, equal and sustainable. To do this, we must affirm human rights as protection – a guardian against abuse, a guarantor of accountability and the ultimate tool of prevention. But we must also understand human rights as a propulsive force to meet today’s and tomorrow’s challenges. Unlocking fresh ideas and tools, generating the resilience needed for the shocks we face and those yet to come. This entails honest, constructive, albeit at times uncomfortable and difficult, conversations. This is how societies can evolve, heal and change – and our global community overcome tensions and forge solutions in the common interest.

10. For governments, human rights offer a comprehensive, long-term, problem-solving formula – a blueprint for effective governance. Transcending ideologies and divisions, they open up space for productive cooperation. For individuals, rights are a moral and legal anchor for their aspirations to a life in dignity and justice, a profound acknowledgment of their equality and a source of hope. For youth, in particular, they offer reassurance that the social contract can be reimagined for their futures.

11. We heard powerful testimony throughout Human Rights 75 of how human rights approaches, even in our contested environment, are driving social transformation. It is important to recognise that societies are in a constant state of evolution. Points of divergence are a part of that, and continuous dialogue is therefore critical to address them. Human rights are at the centre of such dialogue and should be at the core of all policy areas at local, national and regional level. And at the global level too, human rights are the connective tissue.

12. We must use the momentum from Human Rights 75 to resolve to do things differently, conscious of the many lessons from the wins and failures in the decades since the Declaration’s adoption. This means embracing fully *all human rights* – civil, political, economic, social and cultural, as well as the right to development, the right to a healthy environment and the right to peace – moving resolutely away from the unhelpful artificial divides erected in the past. Human rights must be at the centre of rebalancing our economies so they start working for all people and for the planet. Human rights can also free us from the impasse on addressing the triple planetary crisis and equip us to manage successfully the technology revolution. We must, at long last, act on their blueprint for ending cycles of bloodshed.

13. As we move forward, eight messages from Human Rights 75 stand out. These have also informed my Office’s strategic direction and priorities, embedded in our Organisational Management Plan 2024-2027, and will guide our longer-term thinking.

1. We have a strong global movement for human rights: it must be supported and given the space to innovate

14. The vibrancy, dynamism and diversity of this movement underlines the continued legitimacy of human rights, their universal nature and their resilience for the future. An ever-expanding network of actors engaged in human rights – civil society organisations, environmentalists, economists, tech experts, scientists, academics, artists, philosophers, religious leaders, city officials, policymakers, philanthropists and many more – is generating new entry points for understanding, collaboration and progress. The plurality of perspectives, experiences and expertise, a source of strength. Amongst this diversity lies the opportunity to construct alliances between civil society and States on key human rights goals.

15. At the core of this movement are individuals and communities whose lived experience and concerns must drive the human rights agenda locally and globally. Everyone must have a say in shaping priorities and action. Stepping up availability of human rights education is critical, empowering individuals. The whole of society needs to be engaged in dialogue on human rights. We need to keep broadening engagement, reaching out to the silent majority who support human rights, as well as those who question its universality or relevance. We must keep working on framing new narratives with widespread resonance, making tools for

effective action more accessible, and identifying novel platforms and messengers. The worlds of art, culture and sport hold enormous potential here; a reminder of the centrality of cultural rights, as crucial to social ties as they are to individual identity.

16. For the human rights movement to flourish we need to confront the unacceptable trend of declining civic space in every region. Governments must put an end to regressive and repressive behaviours that suppress freedom of expression, association and assembly. And they must ensure human rights defenders, including environmental activists, are protected from all forms of intimidation and attack. We need to explore strategies for encouraging positive engagement by States with human rights defenders.

2. *To end cycles of conflict put human rights at the centre of prevention and peacebuilding*

17. Human rights transcend politics and ideological mindsets, only ever taking the side of humanity. This is a fundamental truth we must keep coming back to. The principles of international human rights and humanitarian law are our collective conscience, the guarantors of our very humanity. They must be respected without fail.

18. Human rights and peace are intimately connected. Human rights are at once a tool for prevention of violence, essential safeguards even amidst the conduct of hostilities, and a path to sustainable peace grounded in accountability and justice.

19. Widespread and systematic human rights violations often precede outbreaks of violence, making human rights analysis critical to early warning. Inequalities, alongside unaddressed grievances and exclusion, must be recognised properly as a strategic risk to peace and security. We must ensure that the human rights ecosystem in its fullness – UN, regional, civil society – is empowered to feed systematically into early warning and prevention processes.

20. One route could be through regular briefings to the Peacebuilding Commission. Another, through closer links between the human rights ecosystem and the Security Council. Ultimately, though, such initiatives will be futile if early warning does not lead to early action. We see repeatedly the profound human cost of ignoring warnings and concrete recommendations on prevention – along with the damage to multilateralism. We must heed the lessons of the past.

21. This includes ensuring a central role for human rights in shaping the future of UN peace operations and special political missions, and more generally in peace agreements. In all peace work, human rights are by nature inclusive, necessitating the meaningful participation of women, young people and others routinely excluded. Accountability and transitional justice are integral to human rights, as are their capacity to nurture compassion, healing and trust when societies emerge from conflict.

22. It is important to recognise that the human cost in other situations of violence, such as those related to gang violence or organized crime, can be as devastating as armed conflicts. In the long-term, stability can only be achieved through tackling the root causes, including poverty, social and economic discrimination and corruption. It is essential that law enforcement responses comply fully with human rights standards - preserving the rule of law and averting overreach along with over-securitization.

3. *We must transform our economies with equality and sustainability at the core*

23. Our economies are failing us. Mind-boggling inequalities, unbelievable wealth enjoyed by a privileged elite, alongside grinding poverty experienced by millions. This is a human rights crisis. Through the Human Rights Economy concept, we can perform the reset so urgently needed. Looking beyond profit, the short term and the interests of the few, the Human Rights Economy can deliver for people and planet because it is grounded in everybody's human rights.

24. States have an obligation to realize progressively economic, social and cultural rights through the application of maximum available resources. Human rights are integral to the 2030 Agenda, from the rights to food and water to the rights to health, including sexual and reproductive health, and education. Resolute action is needed to reverse regression in recent years.

25. Concrete ways for anchoring the economy in human rights include: the use of disaggregated data to illuminate intersecting, structural and systemic forms of discrimination; the adoption of metrics beyond GDP to reveal a fuller picture of inequalities and well-being; participatory and inclusive budget-setting processes; prioritizing the rights of women and girls, given the impact of their disproportionate role in unpaid care work and the informal sector; and treating as an investment in society, care and support for children, people with disabilities and older people which preserves their agency.

26. Strengthening of fiscal self-reliance through optimizing progressive tax policies, preventing illegal financial flows and tackling corruption, as well as maximizing official development assistance, result in a public purse better resourced to support institutions and services that advance enjoyment of human rights. More effective international cooperation on both tax and illicit financial flows is also needed.

27. For many countries, though, the fiscal space to invest in education, health, social protection and other public services is thin due to crippling debt burdens. Prioritizing spending in these areas, including through ringfencing, in order to meet human rights commitments are economic decisions that should not be undercut by debt repayments.

28. By respecting the primacy of human rights, we can shape an improved multilateral framework for debt relief and restructuring which would prioritize social spending, sustainable development and climate action over debt servicing. Alongside this, we need more effective human rights perspectives and guardrails both in the workings and reform of the International Financial Institutions and their architecture.

29. Similarly, reframing the relationship between business and society is long overdue. Corporate power continues to grow, largely unchecked. There needs to be a considerable step-up in implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. We need to build on the trend of making corporate due diligence for human rights harms, including those related to environmental degradation, mandatory through legislation. Efforts by those businesses who do choose to invest in human rights are welcome.

4. *Environmental action, including on climate change, must be grounded in human rights*

30. For too long, the health of our planet has been sacrificed for ill-considered and inequitable material gain. The impacts of our triple planetary crisis are equally unfair, with the severest effects landing on the most vulnerable and least responsible. We must build on the remarkable progress on the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment: through furthering its recognition in national, regional and international legal frameworks; the ratification of existing human rights and environmental instruments along with consideration of new ones; and the introduction of effective mechanisms and policies to operationalize this right.

31. The growing trend of human rights-related strategic litigation on the climate crisis has much potential to drive significant shifts in policy and practice on the part of governments and business. It may also generate even greater momentum for other accountability initiatives, on ecocide, for example - discussed in the following message. Children and young people are at the forefront of these remarkable litigation efforts. Their commitment is humbling. But none of this should have fallen on them. The responsibility lies squarely with those who hold power.

32. States must, without further delay, live up to their climate finance commitments, including for adaptation, loss and damage. Human rights require mobilization of adequate resources for global climate finance in an equitable manner. Countries that benefited least from the industrial revolution are left without the support necessary to protect their people and their environments. Communities feel abandoned, including those who face the loss of habitable land and possible displacement. Not only is this lack of international solidarity deeply unfair, it is a threat to our collective survival.

33. Human rights must be at the centre of all climate action. These principles are key to ensuring the transition to a low carbon economy is a just one, through placing people at the core of all policymaking and programmes. Difficult choices will have to be made, not least on jobs, and it is critical that these fully consider the needs and human rights of all affected.

The Human Rights Economy approach is integral to all of this; for example, through addressing inequalities, tackling unsustainable consumption and production practices, repurposing budget-setting processes, as well as underlining the need for an early deadline for the phase-out of public subsidies that result in environmental harm.

34. Environmental policies must be informed by a diverse range of voices, including those of Indigenous Peoples who often play a critical role in protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, yet have suffered repeated violations of their human rights, including to their traditional knowledge, lands and resources. We need to have robust and consistent standards governing participation, inclusion, safety, as well as free, prior and informed consent for Indigenous Peoples, for all processes, including those at the UN.

5. *Governance must be responsive: through full participation and by ending impunity*

35. For trust to be restored in public institutions, everyone must be able to exercise their right to participate meaningfully in public life. Essential for agency in our lives, participation also fosters a sense of having a stake in society, nurturing social cohesion. We must urgently end all forms of discrimination, notably racial discrimination, discrimination against women and girls, people with disabilities, LGBTQ+ individuals, older people, as well as against minorities. Such practices leave people behind, marginalize individuals and communities, and ultimately corrode our societies.

36. Meaningful participation also helps shape effective solutions. By encouraging input from across society, solutions can be targeted to actual need, benefit from varied perspectives and expertise, and attract widespread support. In an increasingly complex world, societies that fail to cultivate open debate and the free flow of ideas, including through free and independent media, will inevitably risk atrophy and instability. A vibrant civic space is essential for all of us to thrive. This includes a digital town square that is not dominated by hate speech and disinformation.

37. Online and offline, we need to move away from polarizing rhetoric that can only divide; instead valuing respectful discussion which creates the space for exploration, innovation, mutual understanding and ‘more in common’ narratives even in the midst of free expression of sharply diverging views. Connection, community and solidarity are proven conduits for dialogue, collaboration and solutions. We must reject the dehumanization of ‘the other’. The vilification of migrants, refugees, political opponents, victims of conflict – a list that grows longer by the day – puts individuals and our societies at risk.

38. Elections are a litmus test of civic space and of effective governance. Polls are being conducted in an era where both deepfakes and disinformation can be generated more easily and effectively; in a context where the politics of distraction and division, as well as violence, are becoming familiar precursors to the ballot. States and societies cannot afford to fail this test. They must seize the opportunity to strengthen the social fabric and build a national agenda through an engaged process. Rights, such as freedom of expression and of assembly, must be fully respected, including through timely action by governments and companies to ensure an open, safe and inclusive digital space.

39. We must also urgently address widespread impunity. Good governance is dependent on holding accountable those responsible for human rights violations. Beyond an individual remedy, access to justice plays a broader, crucial role: preventing the simmering of unaddressed grievances capable of triggering instability and conflict. It is in every State’s interest to invest properly in institutions that support the rule of law, from independent and well-resourced courts to transitional justice mechanisms and national human rights institutions.

40. Governments must also ensure effective routes for holding corporate actors to account for human rights harms. The accountability gap is apparent in relation to corporate responsibility, along with that of States and individuals, when it comes to environmental harms. This calls for innovative approaches. The potential of criminal law to deter harmful conduct and provide remediation deserves exploration, including efforts to establish the international crime of ecocide. We should also consider transitional justice approaches; for example, through an international commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of

environmental damage, both as an act of memorialization and in order to issue practical recommendations to States.

41. Environmental harms illustrate starkly the accountability deficit endured by Indigenous Peoples. Effective measures to address this include the integration of customary law into plural legal systems and facilitating greater visibility of human rights caselaw from national, regional and international bodies and mechanisms.

42. We also need to see enlightened leadership on reparatory justice for the legacies of slavery and colonialism, fully guided by the perspectives of people of African descent. This is as much about shaping our present and future as it is about addressing, at long last, the wrongs of the past.

6. *Human ingenuity must be in the service of humanity: technology and science that uplifts all*

43. Unprecedented advances in digital technology, including generative Artificial Intelligence, offer us previously unimaginable opportunities to move forward on the enjoyment of human rights and contribute to rescuing the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, the negative societal impacts are already with us and proliferating, and human rights harms are almost inevitably going to grow given the largely unregulated nature of some of these technologies. The enormous digital divide means that millions are shut out from the benefits of the digital era with serious consequences for accessing healthcare, education, employment and other potential opportunities.

44. Placing human rights at the centre of how we develop, use and regulate technology is absolutely critical to our response to these risks. The human rights framework – as developed and applied over decades – constitutes an essential foundation for addressing the many questions raised in the digital sphere, including with regard to our privacy, our dignity and our voice. These standards span continents and contexts, moving us beyond ethics to legal obligations.

45. We need to shift decisively to regulation and binding industry-wide standards rather than relying on tech companies to self-govern, with robust provisions on due diligence, transparency and accountability. In areas where the risk to human rights is particularly high, such as law enforcement, the only option is to pause until sufficient safeguards are introduced.

46. A human rights approach requires inclusive and participatory processes which empower everyone affected by the roll-out of new tech – the online, the offline and the disconnected – to shape the digital environment; with a particular effort to reach out to those most often marginalized. States with limited resources must be properly at the table. But dynamics around technology reflect what is happening in society more broadly. Where civil society space is under pressure, the prospects for inclusive governance of technology are poor.

47. We have already developed a deep understanding of how human rights apply to digital technologies but face a disconnect with the capacity of key actors to translate this into practice. One way to bridge this is to establish, through the Global Digital Compact, a Digital Human Rights Advisory Mechanism. Supported by my Office, this service could provide an invaluable resource for States, companies and others as they develop legislation, policy and practices.

48. It is crucial that States pay greater attention to the right to benefit from science. This includes protecting the space for scientific enquiry and for evidence-based debate and decision-making, including on environmental crises – governments and industry must take decisive steps to end disinformation, attacks on experts and conflicts of interest. We also need to see greater opportunities for public involvement in decisions on the direction and use of scientific innovations, as well as a step-up in international cooperation on technology transfer, knowledge-sharing and financing.

7. *It is time to go beyond voice: youth and children must be included meaningfully in decision-making and we must act on behalf of future generations*

49. The need to hear from young people, both nationally and internationally, is well acknowledged. But as the Human Rights 75 Youth Declaration makes so clear, access must also come with the ability to influence outcomes, for all young people, in all their diversity.

By opening up meaningful participation for youth at every level of governance, States create the conditions for better decision-making and stronger outcomes. National youth consultative councils, if well-resourced and transparent on impact, are an important way forward. The deficit in youth representation in politics also needs to be addressed; for many countries, this points towards lowering age requirements for voting and holding office. The new UN Youth Office will open up another route for greater integration of youth perspectives.

50. The ability of youth to lead meaningful lives, including through active citizenship, is being undermined by the crisis in education. The Secretary General's Vision Statement on Transforming Education outlines practical steps for addressing this. Human rights standards, in particular on equality and on the use of public resources, are integral to achieving the goal of accessible, quality education for children and youth that is fit for purpose in our rapidly changing world. Attention should be paid to coverage of environment-related issues given the disproportionate impact of the triple planetary crisis on younger generations.

51. We must drive radical improvements in the enjoyment of human rights by children - in every aspect of their lives, from social protection through to the implications of the digital world. Children bear the brunt of every crisis, most painfully in conflicts. Meaningful and equitable engagement of children in all their diversity in decisions concerning them at the local, national and international levels is integral to the full realization of their human rights. Capacity-building and support, including human rights education, are essential to empowering children and realizing their vision of a fairer, safer and happier world for all with human rights at the centre.

52. Looking further ahead, we must all - especially governments and the corporate sector - become more vigilant in our responsibility as caretakers for future generations. Long-term approaches which make effective use of preparedness and strategic foresight should become the norm. The Declaration on Future Generations being negotiated as part of the Summit of the Future is a crucial opportunity to safeguard the rights and interests of future generations, including their enjoyment of the right to a healthy environment.

8. *None of this can be achieved without strengthening our human rights system.*

53. Given the growth and complexity of issues before them, global and regional human rights institutions and mechanisms must continue to innovate for the purposes of effectiveness, accessibility, interconnectedness, transparency, responsiveness and inclusivity. This will require deeper collaboration to reduce dissonance and duplication, encouraging instead greater coordination. One concrete option is to expand on existing approaches which bring global and regional mechanisms together in a more systematic manner. We should pursue the openings for moving towards establishment of human rights mechanisms in every region.

54. Technology also has a vital role to play; for example, in managing and, potentially, sharing securely the information received by human rights bodies and other mechanisms. We also need to take human rights recommendations to people. This could be through meetings hosted in country bringing together the public, civil society and government to develop concrete plans for implementation. Building and enhancing partnerships, including creative alliances, will be integral in ensuring the effectiveness and resilience of the human rights system.

55. We must recognise that as the key institution for the UN's human rights pillar, my Office remains too small to fulfil properly its mandate, to meet demands from States and other actors, as well as respond to the range of challenges faced by the global community. An expansion of staffing, in particular in our country and regional presences, would upgrade our capacity to support peoples and governments more comprehensively. It has long been recognized that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations. This recognition must now be matched by adequate resources for the human rights pillar.

56. To enable my Office and the human rights system to work effectively, impartially and transparently, across all human rights - including the right to development, the right to a healthy environment and the right to peace - requires a significant strengthening progressively, in a predictable and sustainable manner, of our regular and voluntary budget

resources. Alongside this, we will continue to innovate our ways of working, cultivate partnerships and develop networks. This includes bolstering our human rights coordination role in the UN system, including through the Agenda for Protection.

57. The long-term health of all human rights institutions and mechanisms depends ultimately on the extent of support from States. Our human rights architecture is their creation: an acknowledgement of the need for international bodies and mechanisms as both guardians of individual freedoms and as guides for all stakeholders on our journey to shaping stable, peaceful and prosperous societies through respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights. Conversations around human rights are often sensitive. But they are indispensable. No country has a monopoly of wisdom on human rights nor a spotless record. We all learn from each other. It is only through such dialogue that lasting change can become a reality, and further division, violence and chaos averted.

58. The remarkable evolution of the human rights system is something we should as a global community take pride in and seek to nurture further. This system is essential for the continued legitimacy of multilateralism. All duty bearers must engage with recommendations constructively. They must treat human rights crises wherever they occur with equal concern and consistency of approach, breathing more life into the principle of universality. We need an end to selectivity and double standards.

Our Commitment to Each Other

59. In pursuing this vision for human rights, we stand in solidarity with all those denied their rights and pay tribute to the bravery of human rights defenders, past and present. We must draw determination from their courage to craft this new era for human rights, knowing that a long-term vision yields countless dividends today. And that a connecting thread runs between our actions and outcomes now and the world we will end up with in decades ahead.

60. The challenges are many and escalating, but progress is never linear. Through putting trust in our shared values and in each other, we can resolve to curb our most damaging reflexes. Choosing, instead, to keep moving, with even more conviction and ambition, towards the goal of individuals, societies and a global community thriving in alignment with our deepest values. We must seed that better future now.
